

# **USAID/Tajikistan**

## **RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

**February 2001**

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Note: This document was submitted as part of the Central Asia  
Region R4. See the Central Asia Region R4 for the entire  
document.

## **Please Note:**

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION ("R2") is from the FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4"), and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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## Glossary of Acronyms

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ABA/CEELI Initiative	American Bar Association/Central and East European Law Initiative
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ACS	Agency for Civil Service
ACTR/ACCELS	American Council of Teachers of Russian/American Council for Collaboration in English and Language Study
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AIHA	American International Health Alliance
AMC	Antimonopoly Committee
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BEO	Bureau Environmental Officer
CAAEF	Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund
CAEC	Central Asian Economic Community
CAR	Central Asian Republics
CAR EPI NET	Central Asian Epidemiology Network
CCO	Climate Change Office
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CGA	Certified General Accountants of Canada
COP-4	Fourth Conference of the Parties
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
E&E	Bureau for Europe & Eurasia
E&E/DGSR	Bureau for Europe & Eurasia/Office of Democracy and Governance
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EPIC (IRG)	Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening (International Resources Group)
EU/TACIS	European Union/Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGERI	Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Initiative
GOK	Government of Kazakhstan/Government of Kyrgyzstan
GOT	Government of Tajikistan/Government of Turkmenistan
GOU	Government of Uzbekistan
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit)
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

ICMA	International City/County Managers Association
ICNL	International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
ID	Infectious Diseases
IESC	International Executive Service Corps
IFAS	International Fund for Aral Sea
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems
IFI	International Financial Institution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IATP	Internet Access and Training Program
IR	Intermediate Result
IREX	International Research & Exchange Board
ISA	International Standards of Auditing
ISAR	Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
JI	Joint Implementation Program
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Kaz	Kazakhstan
KCLF	Kazakhstan Community Loan Fund
KNB	Committee for National Security
Kyr	Kyrgyzstan
LSL	League of Student Lawyers
MASHAV	Israel's Center for Cooperation
MCI	Mercy Corps, International
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSI	Media Sustainability Index
MPP	Mission Program Plan
NANSMIT	National Association of Independent Mass Media in Tajikistan
NBRK	National Bank of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIS	Newly Independent States
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PVO	Private Volunteer Organization
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
SME	Small- and Medium-sized Enterprise
SMEDA	Small- and Medium-sized Development Agency
SO	Strategic Objective
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
Taj	Tajikistan
TB	Tuberculosis
TBD	to be determined

TB DOTS	TB Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
TBESCM	Electronic Surveillance Case Management System for Tuberculosis
TCP	Trans Caspian Pipeline
TNCs	Transnational corporations
TV	Television
U. S.	United States
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Childrens' Emergency Fund
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
USAID/CAR	United States Agency for International Development/Central Asian Republics
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEA	United States Energy Association
USTR	United States Trade Representative
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO DOTS	WHO Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
WTO	World Trade Organization

## **R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance**

### **Introduction**

Bordered by Russia, China, Afghanistan, Iran and the Caucasus, the five Central Asia Republics – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan – have a combined population of 55 million, a land mass greater than Western Europe, and a significant share of the world's oil and gas reserves. The U.S. Government's overarching goal in these five republics, as described in the respective Mission Performance Plans (MPP) of each of the five U.S. Embassies, is to promote stable, market-oriented growth that will enable access to its oil, gas and mineral resources, as well as political stability in the region. The U.S. also seeks to prevent the expansion of radicalism, narcotics and arms trafficking from neighboring countries, such as Iran and Afghanistan. Stable economic and political growth will enable the respective governments to address global health and environmental problems, such as the spread of HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis and the waste of water and energy resources.

In 2000, a new five-year Assistance Strategy for USAID in Central Asia was developed and approved. This new strategy recognizes the region's historical and geographic isolation, lack of any experience of modern statehood, halting transition toward economic and political reforms, and its deteriorating health and environmental conditions. The strategy takes a longer-term approach, which seeks to educate governments, nascent businesses and new professionals, and civil society – citizens, particularly young adults – on the benefits of reform to build commitment and pressure for change, a "constituency" for reform. It expands opportunities for citizens to participate in improving governance, livelihoods and quality of life, thereby creating ownership of reform efforts. USAID-supported activities that met with little success in the past, such as electoral reform throughout the region and fiscal reform and privatization in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, were eliminated.

This R4 is a transition document between an old and a new strategy. Throughout the Results Review presentation for each country we report on our degree of success towards the old strategic objectives. The Resource Request and discussion on prospects, however, relates to the new strategic objectives. The performance tables relate to the new Performance Monitoring Plan of the mission.

### **Summary of Progress in Implementing the New Strategy**

The new strategy has four primary strategic objectives which cover all five countries: 1) Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises; 2) Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Target Institutions; 3) Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, including Energy; and 4) Increased Utilization of Primary Quality Health Care for Select Populations. Two additional objectives are for only Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, due to their greater commitment to economic and political reform: 1) Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration; and 2) More Effective, Responsive and Accountable Local Governance. The equally important cross-cutting objectives – anti-corruption, gender issues, conflict prevention, and information, education – as well as the Bureau's objective of sustainable partnerships are contained within these strategic objectives.

Experience in implementing activities over the past year has demonstrated the soundness of the new directions.

While the region has generally become more authoritarian and only three of the five countries are committed to economic reforms, we are seeing notable results in the new strategy. Recognizing that more responsive financial systems are needed for enterprise growth, USAID promoted a number of improvements to banks and other financial institutions. In Kazakhstan, the implementation of a deposit insurance program led to a 69% growth in total deposits in 2000 and a 17% increase in individual deposits. Equities traded on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange increased by 350%. As a result of USAID assistance, Kyrgyzstan's government passed a decree requiring full compliance with international accounting standards, as well as another law that decreased by 65% the number of licenses required by businesses, thus, diminishing opportunities for corruption. At the local level, the financially sustainable micro-credit activities in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have reached nearly 30,000 clients, over 75% of whom are female entrepreneurs. Efforts to help Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan improve tax and budget policy and administration also met with success. For the year 2000, the budget deficit as a percentage of GDP for Kazakhstan was 0.7%, well below the target of 3.5%. The budget deficit as a percentage of GDP for Kyrgyzstan was 1%, well below the target of 2.5%. Although the deficit and level of external debt remain perilous, USAID's initiatives in business training and economics and business education are off to a fast start due to popular interest.

Movement toward democratic reform in the region remains halting. Lack of commitment to electoral reform, amply demonstrated by bogus elections in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, validated the decision to terminate further assistance to governments' electoral reform. Support for independent media has met with mixed results, although independent stations continue to operate. Efforts to strengthen citizen participation and information sharing through NGOs, however, are meeting with demonstrable success. NGOs are increasingly involved in advocacy on a wide range of issues. In Kazakhstan, NGOs that initiated an independent monitoring effort of parliamentary elections last year continue to operate and have organized around advocacy issues such as local government reform. A confederation of NGOs was formed with a potential role in advocating for the NGO sector as a whole. In Kyrgyzstan, a coalition of NGOs forged a countrywide election monitoring campaign that brought significant attention to flaws during the parliamentary elections. In Tajikistan, USAID grantees directly participated in drafting an NGO law. If approved, the law will be one of the most advanced legal frameworks for NGOs in the region. Even in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan NGOs have remained viable, and are building relationships with community organizations and local government. Many of them are led by women and support programs that target women and their needs. In Turkmenistan, where NGO development has proven most difficult, citizen's organizations working on non-political community issues appear to enjoy the most success. As an example, work with community water user groups in the province of Dashoguz was expanded over the past year to 37 community water facilities, thus ensuring that 7,739 people regularly receive clean water.

We are by and large achieving good results in health. Primary health care practice (PHCP) models that improve both the quality and cost-effectiveness of health care have expanded in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Over 50% of the population in Kyrgyzstan are now served by PHCPs. In Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan PHCP pilot programs reach smaller segments



of the population. Nevertheless, USAID's collaboration with the World Bank in Kazakhstan has led to replication of these pilots in other areas. In the recent Demographic Health Survey (DHS) in Kazakhstan, 37% of the women surveyed reported PHCPs as their main source of health care. World Bank-USAID collaboration in Uzbekistan has begun to expand primary health care models beyond the three USAID-supported rayons in the Ferghana Valley. USAID's TB control efforts have begun to produce improvements in the detection and control of this disease. In Kazakhstan, where USAID has been focusing its efforts, the mortality rate from TB has decreased by 20% between 1998 and 1999. In Kyrgyzstan, the mortality rate has stabilized (13.5 to 13.6 per 100,000 between 1998 and 1999). Nevertheless, the incidence rate for TB is still 141 per 100,000 in Kazakhstan, and 114.4 in Kyrgyzstan, compared to 6 per 100,000 in the U.S. This official data do not include TB in prisons, where male prisoners have a high incidence of the disease. Such additional statistics would increase significantly the figures. Clearly, much work remains to be done to control this global threat. We are now focusing more resources on increasing public information and education in primary health care in general, and TB and HIV/AIDS in particular.

Since this is a year of major transition for USAID's strategy in energy and environment, results are mixed. We have shifted emphasis from policy and regulatory frameworks for energy and water management to the demonstration of new policies, regulations, and practices. In past years, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan developed regulatory frameworks for their oil and gas sectors; in 2000, work began on pilots to demonstrate the new policies. For example, a management model to reduce water loss in a district irrigation system in the Ferghana Valley (Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) has been completed. Cooperative arrangements are being concluded with the oil industry and local governments for an oil field cleanup model along the shores of the Caspian Sea. A small heating efficiency pilot in Kazakhstan is under consideration. More emphasis is being placed on public involvement through public education and improved information exchange among all the countries. Energy officials and citizens groups in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are learning how to participate in public hearings and regulatory authorities have held public hearings in these countries on tariff issues.

While not a developmental "result" per se, sustainable partnerships are an important objective. Most significant have been intra-regional partnerships among NGOs through Counterpart Consortium. Partnerships are being formed between several Central Asian and international finance and business associations. ACDI/VOCA and FINCA are building savings and loan networks. A crucial partnership is membership in the WTO, to which Kyrgyzstan acceded and Kazakhstan is preparing. We are striving to integrate USEA, ABA/CEELI, NDI, and AIHA partnerships within our strategic framework and with our other partners' to build sustainability. Bilateral and regional partnerships are building between government agencies through CDC, NOAA, and Israel's MASHAV. Transparency International and Citizens' Democracy Corps promise new partnerships.

### **Factors That Have Influenced Progress**

The major factor that determines the success of USAID's activities in the region continues to be the commitment of host governments, private sectors, and citizens to reform. For example, in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, the two countries that have demonstrated the most commitment, we

have achieved positive results in finance and civil society activities. Meanwhile, in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, where there is very little commitment to reform, assistance has not had similar achievements. Therefore, we have limited our activities to those areas, particularly at local levels, where we can affect change.

The restriction on currency convertibility threatens planned micro-credit activities, both in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. As part of the new strategy, we had hoped to begin working at the local level with direct assistance to small-scale entrepreneurs. If the impact of this factor cannot be addressed satisfactorily this year, we will reconsider support to such a program.

Corruption endangers both economic and political development in Central Asia. Corruption makes these countries vulnerable to narcotics and arms trafficking, radicalism, and organized crime. USAID's new strategy seeks to promote greater transparency in all sectors. For example, more transparent drug procurement is being implemented in Kazakhstan. In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, transparency of banking operations is being promoted through work in bank supervision. In Kyrgyzstan, the state energy agency held the country's first energy utility public hearing to review new natural gas and electricity tariffs and to receive input from the public. We expect NGOs to play a greater role in this effort.

Increased poverty and limited economic options also influence progress throughout the region. This is particularly true in Kyrgyzstan, a country that has achieved notable economic reform. Unfortunately, due to nagging poverty, limited access to trade routes, and a heavy burden of external debt, the viability of the banking sector, the commitment to economic reforms, and the future of a new World Bank loan for the health sector is threatened. The possibility of a more widespread economic malaise, however, could be a threat to all countries in the region.

While poverty is a humanitarian issue in Tajikistan, security remains the primary factor. USAID's efforts have been constrained by travel limitations on USDH and contractor employees. Until recently, USAID efforts focussed on humanitarian relief, community reconciliation and political and legal process. Now that Tajikistan's new coalition government appears to be holding together and the security situation improved, we are starting a broader range of reforms across the four sectors in the new strategy for which the government expresses strong interest and commitment. However, strict limitations on travel regularly imposed by the Department of State, handicap our ability to respond.

### **Prospects for Progress through 2003**

In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, we anticipate continued progress on a broad range of reforms and plan to continue substantial support for all six strategic objectives. The effects of entrenched corruption throughout the region, Kazakhstan's relative prosperity but lack of progress on decentralization, and Kyrgyzstan's poverty, weak government and debt situation may force modifications in S.O.s and need to be reassessed continually. Prospects for progress in Tajikistan are also good, assuming the political situation remains stable and a modicum of travel is possible. The Government of Tajikistan is open to reforms and interested in replication of USAID activities from other countries. In Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan prospects are limited to local and grassroots activities. In these countries, we will focus on health – particularly disease

control, water and energy management, small enterprise, economic and business education, training exchanges and skills development, and NGO/community development. If the political will for reform develops in either of these countries, USAID will modify its activities to meet changing conditions.

As we committed in the strategy, we will increase efforts in anti-corruption, gender issues, conflict prevention and education and knowledge, especially for youth. We will support independent sources of information, such as resource centers libraries, and media, to educate on anti-corruption, economics and business, democracy, and health. Students in Kazakhstan will learn democratic principles through civic education programs.

Efforts to reduce the potential for conflict in the region will continue in improved regional water management. In the volatile Ferghana Valley, we will launch an initiative to prevent conflicts through job creation, business, health, and civil society development, and regional water management. The Atyrau Regional Initiative will be fully institutionalized.

Across the portfolio, we will link macro-level policy reforms with on-the-ground demonstrations that show that change can directly benefit individuals.

We predict that performance will continue to be somewhat uneven across sectors and that emphasis will also have to be placed on consolidating and sustaining hard-won gains, especially in the area of civil society.

## R4 Part II: Results Review By SO

**Country/Organization:** Tajikistan - USAID/CAR

**Strategic Objective Name:** 1.3, An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

**Strategic Objective ID:** 119-0130

**Self Assessment:** Meeting expectations

### Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	1.1 Private Markets (50%)
	2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights (30%)
	3.1 Access to Education (10%)
	3.2 Higher Education & Sustainable Development (10%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability
	Economic Development
	Open Markets
	U.S. Exports

Due to the fragile political and social environment in Tajikistan, not all of the selected performance targets were met during 2000. The presidential administration and the relatively new parliament, however, did demonstrate a high degree of willingness to implement reforms to improve the environment for the growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Notwithstanding a fairly aggressive legislative agenda that was successfully acted on, progress on legal and policy reform failed to meet USAID's targets for last year. Despite not having achieved some targets, USAID judges that, under the current climate, expectations were met.

Although not all of the performance targets were met during the reporting period, key players in Tajikistan, including the presidential administration and the relatively new parliament, have demonstrated a high degree of responsiveness and cooperation in implementing reforms calculated to improve the environment for SMEs. The overall situation in the country, however, has failed to improve as quickly as anticipated following the peace accord in 1998. This means that some of the previously established performance targets are no longer entirely realistic. With the expectation of increasing USAID's efficiency in delivering technical assistance throughout the region, we have adopted a new strategy, objectives and performance targets.

Economic restructuring is critical to rebuilding Tajikistan's war-torn economy. The goal of this new strategic objective (SO) is to stimulate growth of the SME sector by improving the business environment and providing income and jobs to those displaced by years of civil conflict. To that end, three intermediate results will be pursued: 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations.

Under this new SO, USAID's customer focus is new job creation, economic growth, greater participation, and improved quality of life for the citizens of Tajikistan. Further, by building a constituency for reform, creating employment and expanding economic opportunities, such a program can mitigate political and economic crises in some of the key parts of the region, such as the Ferghana Valley.

This is the first year we report under the new performance monitoring plan (PMP), which contains new indicators. Accordingly, the baseline information for the performance data tables will be provided for these new indicators. The performance indicators contained in the previous PMP, however, will serve as the basis for this year's R4 narrative reporting.

**Key Results:**

The number of people (over 700) trained last year through USAID-sponsored events on SME-related subjects significantly exceeded the target (500), and during 2000 the Tajik Government satisfied the conditions of its agreements with international financial institutions. In part due to the fact that a new parliament was elected only in February 2000, the number of major legislation initiatives drafted (4), and the number of laws, regulations and policies drafted (18) with USAID assistance fell short of the year's targets (9 and 50, respectively).

USAID is completing a computer database of Tajik legislation that will provide access to laws, presidential decrees, treaties, governmental resolutions, administrative regulations, and other normative legal acts. The database will be a valuable tool for governmental agencies and government officials, as well as for lawyers, academics, donor organizations and others who need access to legislation.

During the past year, the Council of Justice held its first two Judicial Attestations (judicial examinations). USAID helped develop and administer these tests and observed the testing and scoring process. This success represented the first step in establishing an open and transparent process for judicial appointments. In the summer and fall of 2000, nearly 400 judges and judicial candidates took the examinations. More importantly, several sitting judges who failed the exam were dismissed from the bench.

USAID has assisted the Tajik Government in developing a market-oriented legal infrastructure, notably through key reforms in commercial law. In 2000, the government drafted and adopted Part II of the Civil Code, following on the successful revision of Part I the previous year. Likewise, USAID provided in-country or third-country training of key governmental officials and other players responsible for the adoption and implementation of a market-friendly regulatory regime, including parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors and attorneys.

USAID helped foster the establishment of the Institute of Professional Accountants and Auditors in Tajikistan. In 2000, over 150 bookkeepers completed their first year of training under what will be a four-year certification program. The increased activity in this area catalyzed a national roundtable to discuss the necessary steps to introduce international accounting standards.

Last year CAAEF suspended its loan activities in Tajikistan. This was partly in response to the still fragile political and business environment, as well as the presence of corruption in some of

the operations in which it invested. By contrast, during 2000, the Eurasia Foundation's level of lending activities in the country increased significantly over 1999 levels.

**Performance and Prospects:**

USAID's most immediate concern is the ability of the Tajik Government to act as a stabilizing force that can establish the rule of law in order to foster investment and economic growth. On the other hand, a reform-minded parliament and presidential administration have proven receptive to USAID technical assistance and highly responsive to recommendations for reform. This receptivity has been pivotal to USAID's involvement in legislative drafting and legal reform. USAID will take advantage of opportunities to push for SME-related reforms as quickly as the existing political and legislative framework in Tajikistan will bear, and will continue to monitor the situation to determine the best possible ways to deliver future economic assistance.

Accordingly, USAID will undertake a broad expansion into SME-related training and education initiatives. The upcoming Regional Economics and Business Education activity will provide increased opportunities for access to business and economic information. Currently, business and economics curricula in Tajik universities are poor compared to those available in the West. Therefore, USAID will develop this activity to provide universities and SMEs with resource materials, training, and research opportunities. Our new SME training activity offers entrepreneurs business education courses and introductions to business associations and advocacy groups. This activity will strengthen entrepreneurs and private enterprise groups and will create an improved environment for SME growth.

Additionally, USAID is considering increasing entrepreneurs' access to capital by implementing a micro-lending activity in Tajikistan's portion of the Ferghana Valley. A new micro-credit program would build upon the small USDA-funded program in Khojand. Looking to the future, USAID will focus more on the Khojand area, which may be the most dynamic region of Tajikistan for private enterprise growth.

In the event that this strategic objective were not fully funded, USAID would be constrained to scale back the level of its activities in Tajikistan.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

No major changes are anticipated.

**Other Donor Programs:**

The World Bank, IMF, European Union, UNDP, and other donors are also engaged in private sector development and economic restructuring. The GtZ, Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation, and the Asian Development Bank are also commencing legal assistance efforts in Tajikistan. In addition, the Centre for International Legal Cooperation in Leiden, The Netherlands, is helping to develop a multi-national program of assistance to Tajikistan in the adoption of its proposed Civil Code. USDA supports a micro-credit program in Khojand.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

ARD/Checchi is carrying out commercial law-related activities. The Pragma Corporation implements the new SME training activity. The Eurasia Foundation provides small grants. CAAEF provides financial and technical assistance.

## Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Objective ID: 119-0130				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: SO 1.3 Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Indicator: A Business Environment Index				
Source: Independent Survey of the Improved Business Environment in Tajikistan Unit of Measure: Percent Indicator/Description: TBD  Comments: This indicator was developed in response to the new mission strategy. An annual survey will serve as the basis for a business environment index that measures 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations. The results of the first survey have been received by the SO Team, and are currently being reviewed.		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base)2000		TBD
		2001	TBD	
		2002	TBD	
		2003	TBD	
		2004	TBD	
		2005	TBD	
		(Final) 2005	TBD	

## Performance Data Table

Objective Measure: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 119 -0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: 1.3.1 Increased access to business information, knowledge and skills			
Indicator: A business education environment index			
Source: USAID SME Training Project Matrix for Tajikistan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		0%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.	2001	20%	
Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.1. The indicator for this IR is an index based on the business education matrix that outlines the steps necessary to create increased access to business information, knowledge and skills. Because this activity is new, no Actual Score exists.	2002	40%	
	2003	60%	
	2004	80%	
	2005	100%	
	(Final) 2005	100%	
The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.			
Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			
Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			



## Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 119-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.3.2 More responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets			
Indicator: A Viable Financial Market Index			
Source: Financial Sector Matrix	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		TBD
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
	2003	TBD	
	2004	TBD	
	2005	TBD	
	(Final) 2005	TBD	
<p>Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.2. The indicator for this IR is an index based on a comprehensive matrix that outline the steps necessary to create a more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets.</p> <p>Currently, there are no 1.3.2 activities in Tajikistan, however, USAID/CAR has tentative plans to implement a micro-credit activity in the near future.</p> <p>The SO Team designed several matrices that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.</p> <p>Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p> <p>Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p>			

## Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Objective ID: 119-0130				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.3.3 Increased implementation of laws and regulations				
Indicator: A Viable Legal and Regulatory Environment Index				
Source: USAID Commercial Law Matrix for Tajikistan				
Unit of Measure: Percent				
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total benchmarks.		Year	Planned	Actual
<p>Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy. As a result, the indicator for this IR was designed as an index based on a comprehensive matrix that outlines the steps necessary to achieve an improved legal and regulatory environment.</p> <p>The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.</p> <p>Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as a reliable, accurate measurement tools for commercial law reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p> <p>Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of legal reform, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p>		(Base)2000		72.5%
		2001	77.4%	
		2002	82.3%	
		2003	88.2%	
		2004	94.1%	
		2005	100%	
		(Final) 2005	100%	

## R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

**Country/Organization:** Tajikistan - USAID/CAR

**Strategic Objective Name:** 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Target Institutions

**Strategic Objective ID:** 119-0210

**Self Assessment:** Meeting expectations

### Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights (15%) 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society (60%) 2.4 Accountable Government Institutions (25%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Democracy Regional Stability

Overall, performance of this new strategic objective has been promising. The establishment of democracy in Tajikistan requires informing people of the possibilities available to them and increasing the popular demand for change by fostering political will and commitment to reform among both citizens and governing elites. This assistance is closely linked to the process of conflict reconciliation and prevention in Tajikistan. Three intermediate results (IRs) are necessary for "strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions"; these IRs are: 1) stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; 2) increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues; and 3) enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance. These IRs serve to foster attitudinal change about what constitutes a democratic polity and how citizens and targeted institutions can together bring about democratic reforms. The immediate customers of our assistance are NGO activists, journalists, media technical staff, parliamentarians, legal professionals, law students, and the communities, which they serve.

### Key Results:

Broadcast and print media outlets continue to grow in Tajikistan. Three new stations received broadcasting licenses this fall. These are the first licenses to be granted by the State Committee on TV and Radio Broadcasting in over two years, and the first issued under the committee's new chairman appointed to the post in late June. Over the past year, the National Association of Independent Mass Media in Tajikistan (NANSMIT) has grown considerably as an advocacy organization with regional affiliates, now amounting to 27 member organizations. NANSMIT has been active in distributing information on media rights and, with Eurasia Foundation funding, published the first issue of its monthly bulletin "Mass Media and Law" in June 2000.

A draft law on information, an attempt to regulate the internet and licenses for internet providers, was rejected by the Tajik executive branch and returned to the government. This was, in part, a result of comments by USAID, NANSMIT, and other organizations with internet programs. The directors of 13 commercial television stations in Leninobod region and the Penjakent area signed

the Khujand Journalists' Charter, modeled after the Moscow Charter. In signing this document, the directors agreed to abide by ethical principles in their professional activities.

With USAID support, the Ministry of Justice in Tajikistan approved the registration of the League of Student Lawyers (LSL), the first ever association of its kind in the country. Members of the League will undergo training on community outreach programs, Street Law programs, and the establishment of legal clinics within law faculties in Dushanbe and Khujand.

Over 40 parliamentarians discussed the role of parliament and its members, coalition building in post-election environments, legislative drafting, ethics and constituent outreach at a USAID-sponsored workshop. As a result, the parliamentarians requested that USAID help them organize and conduct public hearings on topics such as drug trafficking and health care reform.

### **Performance and Prospects:**

By the end of 2000, the security situation had stabilized to permit progress in democracy activities. Leading up to the February parliamentary elections, several debates between political parties and candidates were held in various parts of Tajikistan, many of them televised. Candidate forums were also convened around the country with approximately 15,000 people attending. Notwithstanding these positive developments, the February parliamentary elections did not meet international standards. With support from USAID, along with other international organizations such as the OSCE, continued periodic dialogue among various political parties bodes well for further progress preventing conflict in the future.

Though NGOs continue to be challenged by issues of organizational capacity, financial sustainability, and poverty in Tajikistan, they are increasingly active, most notably outside of the capital, Dushanbe. Many NGOs have transitioned from service provision/humanitarian aid to lobbying and advocacy at both a national and local level. Government authorities are increasingly receptive to NGOs' participation and contributions, as was the case with comments provided by NANSMIT regarding the draft law on information as noted above. NGOs have also been actively involved in drafting the new NGO law in Tajikistan. If passed as drafted, it will be the most advanced in the region.

Six civil society resource centers, supported by USAID, have opened in Tajikistan, five of which are located in the regions. The resource centers, managed and operated by indigenous NGOs, serve as public forums for training, advising on NGO organizational issues, discussing community issues, and providing internet access and other services to the community.

Gender issues over the past year have gained more prominence in Tajikistan. As noted in the 1999 UNDP *National Status Report on Gender in Tajikistan*, "the transition period in Tajikistan did not eliminate the existing gender inequality, but rather contributed to its aggravation." Community leaders in Tajikistan cite problems of increased women's participation in drug trafficking, unemployment and substance abuse among young men, and mounting societal pressures on the family. The civil society community is struggling to address some of these problems through information and awareness campaigns. To build upon these efforts, a task force, consisting of local NGOs, international organizations, and government representatives,

was created to address gender issues. During the next fiscal year, USAID intends to implement activities in support of gender equality and empowerment among both men and women.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

If the security situation worsens in Tajikistan, USAID will readjust its assistance to primarily focus on civil society and training activities. USAID's civil society activities are implemented primarily through experienced local staff who would not be significantly affected - in the short term - by the loss of expatriate staff. USAID will also seek appropriate and flexible approaches (e.g., training of Tajik trainers that will take in neighboring countries) to building a cadre of local trainers capable of effectively providing training on key subjects.

**Other Donor Programs:**

The Commission for National Reconciliation mandate has expired and the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) is no longer operating in Tajikistan. USAID works closely with and co-sponsors joint media and constitutional reform activities with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The State Department's Public Affairs Section is also providing exchange opportunities and grants through the International Visitor's program and the Democracy Commission, respectively. The Open Society Institute will collaborate with USAID on future civic education activities. UNHCR provides additional financial support for USAID-supported NGO resource centers throughout the country. USAID and UNDP are jointly implementing a parliamentary assistance program. Other donors, including various UN agencies, are also involved in a variety of activities that promote democracy and the peace efforts.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Several USAID-funded American NGOs, such as the American Bar Association/CEELI, Internews, and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), are playing a role in promoting democracy and the peace effort in Tajikistan. Counterpart International, and the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, which together form the Counterpart Consortium, promotes the development of local NGOs. The Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia (ISAR) promotes the development of local environmental NGOs. The Eurasia Foundation has made subgrants to support NGO training. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions																								
Objective ID: 119-0210																								
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR																						
Result Name:																								
Indicator: SO 2.1: Percentage of targeted population exhibiting civic consciousness and activism.																								
Source: SO 2.1: Survey by a private polling company.		<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Planned</th><th>Actual</th></tr><tr><td>(Base) 2000</td><td></td><td>39.9%*</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>41%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>43%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>44%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>45%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(Final) 2005</td><td>47%</td><td></td></tr></table>		Year	Planned	Actual	(Base) 2000		39.9%*	2001	41%		2002	43%		2003	44%		2004	45%		(Final) 2005	47%	
Year	Planned			Actual																				
(Base) 2000				39.9%*																				
2001	41%																							
2002	43%																							
2003	44%																							
2004	45%																							
(Final) 2005	47%																							
Unit of Measure: Percent																								
Indicator/Description: A list of basic information questions are included in a survey to determine what percentage of targeted population exhibits increased civic consciousness and activism (as defined by percentage of citizens with civic knowledge and skills, exhibiting democratic values, and participating in political activities). Questionnaire responses are defined as positive or negative by the SO team. The mean percentage is calculated for all positive responses.																								
Targeted population is defined as youth between 18 and 35 years old. Data is also disaggregated by gender.																								
Comments:																								
The result for whole population in 2000 was 40.9%. The result for women was 38.5%.																								

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions			
Objective ID: 119-0210			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 2.1.1: Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations			
Indicator: IR 2.1.1: NGO Sustainability Index			
Source: Cross-cutting focus groups	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Number	(Base)1999		6.1
Indicator/Description: The democracy roundtable uses the E&E NGO Sustainability Index to assess the sustainability of the NGO sector. Roundtables consist of crosscutting focus groups of approximately 10 participants (5 donors and 5 NGOs).	2000	NA*	4.73
	2001	4.68	
	2002	4.64	
	2003	4.60	
	2004	4.55	
Comments: The reported score reflects an average across seven categories – legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image. On a scale of one to seven, one is an optimal score. The NGO Sustainability Index dimension rating for Tajikistan dropped sharply from 1999 to 2000, indicating strong improvement in the country’s NGO sector. All seven categories registered progress, ranging from an improvement of 1.0 point (on a scale of 1 to 7) in the “financial viability” category, to 1.8 points on the “infrastructure” axis. USAID-sponsored efforts to establish and localize a network of Civil Society Support Centers (CSSCs) have accelerated in the past year, accounting for at least part of the increase. While the overall pattern of improvement makes empirical sense – given the economic realities of the region, one would expect, for example, “financial viability” to improve at a slower rate than, say, public image or infrastructure development – the magnitude of the improvement in Tajikistan’s Index scores raises questions about the data. The largest year-on-year change – negative or positive – registered for any category in either Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, or Kyrgyzstan was 0.8 points. Methodological issues beyond the scope of our data collection effort may account for the unusually high jumps in scores in Tajikistan. First, the focus groups convened for the survey change from year to year, meaning that the numerical scores generated will necessarily reflect, to some extent, the vagaries of participants’ individual experiences, biases, etc. Second, the Index scores categories, but these indicators are themselves amalgamations of scores on multiple sub-categories. There is often considerable, statistically-significant standard deviation across sub-categories and across respondents, thus leading to sometimes counterintuitive overall scores. This double-amalgamation across multiple respondents and multiple sub-categories makes for a volatile data point that is vulnerable to participants with little or no exposure to international norms or other neighboring countries’ experiences. Tajik NGOs tend to be young, relatively inexperienced, and isolated, and thus fall into this category.  *Changes by E&E in the Index methodology from 1999 to 2000 required a reassessment of target values. Therefore, current targets are projected beginning only from 2000 onwards.	(Final) 2005	4.51	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions			
Objective ID: 119-0210			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 2.1.2: Increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues			
Indicator: LLR 2.1.2.2A: Technical quality of local non-governmental broadcast news on targeted stations			
Source: Internews	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Number	(Base)1997		5.0
Indicator/Description: Number of points scored on a 20 point scale below, as evaluated by Internews, from a sample of non-governmental broadcast outlets, selected by Internews.	1998	7	8.3
	1999	9	8.9
	2000	11	19
	2001	13	
	2002	15	
	2003	17	
	2004	19	
	(Final) 2005	20	
Comments: USAID/CAR presents in this table data from a proxy indicator on the quality of news in Tajikistan. In future R4s, the Mission intends to substitute this proxy indicator with the Media Sustainability Index (MSI), a tool that would evaluate several key aspects of a media system (e.g., legal protections; regulation; quality of journalism; plurality of information sources, etc.). E&E/DGSR has not yet completed the index. The completion date for the MSI is not yet known; until such time, USAID/CAR will use the LLR 2.1.2.2A indicator.			
Technical Quality of News 1 use a tripod to shoot 2 little or no zooms, panoramas; good framing, don't show microphone in picture 3 good sound; use microphone 4 good limited use of stand-ups 5 always use natural noise 6 short integrated sound bites from at least 2 interviews 7 make video and audio correspond 8 don't use same video twice 9 variety of b-roll 10 observe logical sequence in editing, lack of abrupt cuts 11 short(1-3 mins) concentrated information 12 little commntry, mostly facts; neutrality, several points of view 13 information of piece, applicability to local events 14 "freshness" of information 15 logical beginning and end and sequencing of story 16 originality in theme, shooting, editing, composition 17 normal, accessible language; good diction 18 make story personal 19 news is predominantly not about official gov't action or crime 20 number of min of video news on air per week * Targets will be revised to reflect new methodology			



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 119-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.3: Enhanced Opportunities for Citizen Participation in Governance				
Indicator: IR 2.1.3: Scorecard of public access to meetings and records of legislative proceedings at all levels				
<p>Source: S.O. 2.1 extended team (USAID staff and implementing partners)</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Percentage</p> <p>Indicator/Description: A scorecard will be calculated, based upon the following criteria: a) do citizens have access to records of public meetings; b) are citizens able to find out who or what group is responsible for particular areas and decisions; c) are citizens able to obtain voting records of MPs; d) are citizens granted access to meetings of the parliament; e) are citizens granted access to committee meetings; f) are committee meetings, public hearings, town hall meetings, and other forums for citizens’ participation open to the independent media; g) are open committee meetings, public hearings, town hall meetings, and other forums for citizens’ participation held frequently</p> <p>Each of these criteria should be scored from 0 to 5 (0 – never, 5 – always). The mean for all elements will be calculated and converted to a percentage.</p> <p>Comments: Baseline data and targets for this new indicator should be available by April 2001, dependent on security travel restrictions being lifted.</p>		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base)1999		
		2000		
		2001		
		2002		
		2003		
		2004		
		(Final) 2004		

## R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

**Country/Organization:** Tajikistan - USAID/CAR

**Strategic Objective Name:** 3.2, Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

**Strategic Objective ID:** 119-0320

**Self Assessment:** Annual performance assessment unavailable

### Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	4.2 Infant and Child Health/ Nutrition (30%)
	4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced (35%)
	4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced (35%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Humanitarian Assistance
	Population
	Health

USAID is helping to build an effective, affordable, and sustainable primary health care (PHC) system, that meets the health needs of families and prevents and treats infectious diseases (ID). Health professionals are being re-trained to provide quality health care by upgrading clinical and laboratory skills to better diagnose, treat and prevent illness, including infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis (TB), malaria, hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

In 2000, USAID began laying the foundations for work in Tajikistan, moving from almost exclusively humanitarian assistance towards a development strategy. This SO is achieved through four intermediate results: 1) select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities; 2) improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health; 3) improved use of health care resources for primary health care; and 4) improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework. The primary beneficiaries are health professionals working in PHC and infectious diseases. The ultimate customers are users of these health services, who are predominantly women and children.

### Key results:

USAID only initiated activities under this SO in late 2000, and only one of the activities was pre-existing in Tajikistan. Therefore, it is too early to expect results. The initial start-up phase, however, has been encouraging. USAID funded eight implementing partners to transfer technical knowledge and skills within the primary health care sphere. Some activities are components of larger, region-wide initiatives in primary health care development and infectious disease control and prevention. Others are Tajikistan-specific, addressing areas such as malaria and malnutrition.

USAID supports a partnership between Boulder Community Hospital in Colorado and the Republican Training Center for Family Medicine in Dushanbe. Over the past year, 200 Tajik physicians and 160 nurses were trained in emergency medical management and are now able to

provide first-line emergency care throughout a large portion of the country. Overwhelmingly, nurses in Tajikistan are women, although increasingly men are applying to the profession.

Upgrading the skills of nurses is especially important in Tajikistan where 70% of the population is rural-based and 97% of the country is mountainous and geographically cut off from urban health centers. In most cases, nurses and midwives are the first and only health care providers available to the rural population. In close collaboration with the World Health Organization, USAID has trained nurse trainers in educational principles and nursing practice. A nursing center at the Post Graduate Institute is being developed and will be the focus for retraining and reforms of nursing nation-wide. A continuing education workshop for 200 Tajik physicians covering numerous topics in family practice and general medicine provided a rare opportunity for clinicians to obtain updated clinical information and knowledge.

USAID has launched its regional TB control program in Tajikistan, joining WHO in a joint TB assessment. As a result, three pilot sites will be established to diagnose and treat TB according to the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy.

Through CDC-supported training, a core group of infectious diseases/epidemiology professionals titled “The Central Asia Epidemiology Network” (CAR EPI NET) has been established, strengthening capacity for surveillance and outbreak investigation, as well as training of trainers.

USAID is supporting the WHO “Roll Back Malaria” initiative. Thirty districts in Tajikistan are known to have mosquitoes carrying the potentially fatal *Plasmodium falciparum* strain of malaria. As opposed to the more common type of malaria, which produces fever and chills but is rarely fatal, *P. falciparum* produces a fever that rises steadily till the victim loses consciousness, suffers brain damage and dies. Training activities have begun with more than 200 PHC clinicians and laboratory technicians to improve their skills in malaria prevention, control, and diagnosis.

In the Khatlon Oblast (state) near the Afghanistan border, the refugee population is increasing. Malnutrition is a growing problem, especially among children under age five. USAID is supporting growth monitoring of children to identify and treat those who are malnourished. Additionally, PHC staff from 100 rural ambulatory facilities are upgrading their skills and knowledge in reproductive health. Provision of antenatal kits for these health facilities ensures that newly acquired skills can be used to benefit women and children in the region.

### **Performance and Prospects:**

Over the past year, USAID has begun to build a health program through the mission’s wider regional strategy for health. Numerous new activities concentrating on reproductive health/family planning, infectious disease control and prevention, and retraining of family physicians and nurses are now in place and lay the groundwork for USAID to play a key role in the provision of much needed technical assistance within the health sector in the near-term.

Implementing partners are highly qualified and motivated. In the Khatlon Oblast their monthly coordination meetings provide a forum for updates on health status and technical issues facing the primary health care system and health providers. Such meetings also ensure a coordinated assistance strategy, a prerequisite for overcoming the health-related problems facing women and

children nation-wide. Additionally, USAID-funded grantees attend biweekly health policy coordination meetings in Dushanbe, chaired by WHO, to develop and advocate national plans of action, such as increasing access and quality of preventive health services, training of health workers, and reorientation of the existing services towards WHO-recommended case management of STIs, TB, and malaria patients.

Tajik officials are delighted with USAID's expansion of health activities. The Director of the Tropical Disease Institute stated, "I would like to thank USAID for helping us at this critical time. Funding in malaria control has greatly diminished. Without USAID's support, we would run the risk of witnessing malaria rise to epidemic proportions." The Deputy Director of the GOT Health Reform Task Force, the Somoni Group, said, "We are relying on USAID's assistance in family medicine retraining. Health care has to be provided at the community level. People have to have access to quality services. Your program will help us achieve this."

#### **Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

The risk of security breakdown continues in Tajikistan and it the greatest threat to maintaining successful activities that will lead to development.

#### **Other Donor Programs:**

WHO, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank are key donors working on the national health-sector reform effort. The World Bank has initiated the design of phase two of its Primary Health Care Project. UNICEF provides support in areas of safe motherhood, immunization and prevention of anemia. WHO is also working on surveillance and infectious disease control, including TB and malaria, and on pharmaceutical rationalization. The European Union funds activities in drought relief.

#### **Major Contractors and Grantees:**

American International Health Alliance (AIHA) has been the primary USAID grantee in Tajikistan with its partnership between Boulder Community Hospital in Colorado and the Republican Training Center for Family Medicine. In 2000, USAID was able to initiate a number of new activities in Tajikistan. Our new implementing partners include Project Hope, Abt Associates/ZdravPlus, Action Against Hunger (AAH), Aga Khan Foundation, CARE, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN).

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 119-0320 Taj SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 3.2.1 Select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities				
Indicator: % change in knowledge/attitudes on modern contraceptives				
Source: Health and Nutrition Surveys pre- and post-intervention		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent		(Base)2001		*
Indicator/Description: Target groups are couples in Gorno-Badakhshan Oblast. Baseline and post-intervention knowledge/attitudes will be determined by Health and Nutrition Surveys. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials will be developed, revised and tested by the implementer's health education team in collaboration with counterparts in the Ministry of Health.		2002	**	
		2003	**	
		2004	**	
		(Final) 2004		
Comments: * This activity was funded in October, 2000. Baseline survey will be completed in the spring of 2001.				
** Targets will be set following completion of baseline survey. This activity is currently funded through March, 2002.				

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 119-0320 Taj SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 3.2.1 Select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities				
Indicator: % of population in target areas with knowledge of malaria prevention				
Source: Implementer Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) survey pre- and post-intervention.  Unit of Measure: percent  Indicator/Description: KAP surveys will be used to measure baseline community knowledge and post-intervention change. Baseline KAP surveys will be conducted by national health promoters with experience in malaria awareness training in rayons (districts) with highest malaria incidence. Health education messages will be designed based on information obtained in initial KAP surveys. The activity is expected to reach 3,500,000 individuals (56% of the population).  Comments: * This activity was funded in October, 2000. Baseline survey will be completed in the spring of 2001.  ** Targets will be set following completion of baseline survey. This activity is currently funded through March, 2002.		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base)2001		*
		2002	**	
		2003	**	
		2004	**	
		(Final) 2004		

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations			
Objective ID: 119-0320 Taj SO 3.2 Health			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: This is an SO-level indicator.			
Indicator: % of identified moderately/severely malnourished children under-5 in select populations who are treated.			
Source: Form 112 For Children’s Consultation recorded at local facility and sent to District Statistical Center; implementer reports	Year	Planned	Actual
	(Base)2000		0
	2001	100%	
	2002	100%	
	2003	**	
	2004	**	
	(Final) 2004		
Unit of Measure: percent			
Indicator/Description: “Malnourished children” are defined as those whose weight for height is less than 85% of average or who have specific pathologies such as bilateral edema or recurrent diarrhea. “Moderately malnourished children” are defined as weight for height 70-79% below average and severely malnourished as 69% below average or lower. “Treatment” is defined as either supplementary feeding by receiving dry foods for a 2-month period or by assignment to a therapeutic feeding program, dependent on severity of malnourishment. “Select populations” are defined as the child population of Pyanj District. 100 facilities will be equipped with and trained in the use of measuring equipment. Health care staff will focus on early identification and causes of malnutrition in order to contribute to the reduction of chronic malnutrition through health education and feeding programs. Health care staff will also receive training related to the therapeutic treatment of severe malnutrition.			
Comments: * This activity was funded in October, 2000. Therefore, baseline is 0 as this is a new activity.			
** Because of the newness of the program and the nature of the political environment, it is difficult to project beyond the short term. Further targets will be developed within 12 months.			

## R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

**Country/Organization:** Tajikistan - USAID/CAR

**Strategic Objective Name:** 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, including Energy

**Strategic Objective ID:** 119-0160

**Self Assessment:** Annual performance assessment unavailable

### Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy (20%) 5.5 Natural Resource Management (80%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability Environment

Tajikistan is rich in water resources but suffers from a lack of fossil fuel resources. The strategic objective calls for changing the way these natural resources are managed. These activities will provide the customers, the citizens of Tajikistan, a greater voice in decisions affecting their lives and will improve the practices and policies of natural resources managers, leading to sustainable, environmentally sound economic growth.

Under its new strategy, the mission consolidated two separate energy and environmental strategic objectives into one. To see improvements in the management of critical natural resources in Tajikistan, we must see improvements at the level of our intermediate results (IRs): 1) increased management capacity in natural resources; 2) improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resources management; 3) sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management; and 4) public commitment established for natural resources management policies. This is a new strategic objective and many activities are just beginning. Therefore all indicators have baseline data for 2000. We are unable to provide an annual performance assessment.

### Key Results:

Tajikistan has a very unstable security environment, and USAID's presence there is very limited. This obviously makes implementation slow and difficult, especially outside of Dushanbe. One notable event in FY2000 that contributed to our overall objective was that the resource managers of the Syr Darya River, one of the two major feeders to the Aral Sea, are now using a planning tool that USAID developed. This will help them make decisions on the allocation and distribution of water and energy in the region, key to reducing a potential area for conflict. Development of this model also laid solid groundwork for interaction among the policy and technical staffs of Tajikistan and the other Central Asian Republics.



**Performance and Prospects:**

Building on the successes of past efforts in developing policy and regulatory frameworks in transboundary water management and in the management of energy resources, USAID has planned further training that will provide natural resources officials with a stronger basis for decision-making through better data collection systems, stronger partnerships with U.S. policy specialists and better public relations skills.

To complement this training, USAID forged a partnership between the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the meteorological service of Tajikistan. Through this partnership, NOAA is building a demonstration model that will display new technologies and procedures for snowmelt forecasting and regional data sharing, and will help regional officials to better plan for water allocation.

In the Ferghana Valley, the region's breadbasket, where recently high water tables put the area's fertility at risk of waterlogging, USAID is working with Israel's Center for Cooperation (MASHAV) on a bio-drainage demonstration model. This model presents the idea of planting carefully selected species of trees in targeted areas to help mitigate the rising water table.

The Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC), of which Tajikistan is a member, continues to be an important partner in the development of regional water agreements. However, better cooperation between CAEC and other regional water organizations, especially those in Uzbekistan, are needed. USAID is helping CAEC to build on the strengths of existing regional water and energy organizations to reach consensus amongst the four nations on further transboundary agreements.

An issue that could affect performance in the coming year is a continuing drought that may raise tensions among Central Asian nations, as reduced water resources and makes it more difficult to work cooperatively at a regional level. This contributes to the already strained relationship between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Unfortunately, security is a significant concern in Tajikistan. The extent of any USAID activity is highly dependent upon the security situation.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

Although most of the activities under this SO are new, some internal assessments of ongoing activities may call for changes. This is especially true in the area of drafting regional agreements on water and energy, which have historically been difficult to achieve despite USAID and other donor assistance. The recommendations of these assessments will include suggested areas that have a greater chance of success, the level of funding needed, and which Central Asian regional organizations should play what role in the development of the agreements. The outcomes of these and other preliminary assessments will help us determine which activities we will curtail and which we will expand.

If full funding is not received, NOAA's partnership with the Tajik meteorological/hydrological service would be jeopardized, leaving water resources managers with very little basis for objective decision-making with regard to both regional and national water issues. Also at risk

would be MASHAV's bio-drainage activity, which will help residents of the Ferghana Valley to better manage their rising water table.

**Other Donor Programs:**

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing technical training to water resources officials and managers, and the Swiss Government is taking part in our initiatives with NOAA in the acquisition of hydrological data. This data is also being shared with UNDP and the World Bank. The Mission will participate fully in the training component of the World Bank's Aral Sea Basin Program Global Environmental Facility grant

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

PA Consulting implements the Natural Resources Management Program. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is working with modeling systems that will help with snowmelt forecasting and data sharing. Israel's Center for Cooperation (MASHAV) will carry out the efforts to mitigate water-logging problems in the Ferghana Valley.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 119-0160 Taj SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Indicator: The number of demonstration models that are replicated				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>”Demonstration models” refers to USAID/CAR Natural Resources Management Project pilot and illustrative model projects in target subject areas.</p> <p>“Replicated” refers to each time a demonstration project is copied and implemented in Tajikistan with the assistance of local partners.</p>		2001	0	
		2002	0	
		2003	0	
		2004	1	
		2005	2	
		(Final) 2005	2	
Comments:				
In Tajikistan the replication of demonstration models will not start until we have some projects up and running which will come on line in 2002-3.				

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 119-0160 Taj. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikiistan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management				
Indicator: The number of demonstration models or projects completed in cooperation with other parties.				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Models or Projects” refers to USAID/CAR pilot demonstration projects in water and energy.</p> <p>“Completed” refers to the successful design and build of the demonstration project or model (or a similar variant) in a targeted area.</p> <p>“Other parties” refers to local partners associated with the replicated projects, including, but not limited to, other donors, counterparts, or private sources.</p>		2001	0	
		2002	1	
		2003	2	
		2004	2	
		2005	2	
		(Final) 2005	2	
Comments:				
This indicator is the precursor to the indicator for SO1.6. This indicator depicts those models that have been developed and have partner buy-in.				

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 119-0160 Taj. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resources management policies.				
Indicator: Number of activities in which people or NGOs participate in targeted USAID/CAR natural resource management issues.				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff				
Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number				
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Activities” refers to any action conducted to increase awareness about any natural resource management issues.</p> <p>“NGOs” refers to any registered or non-registered non-governmental organization.</p> <p>“Advocate” refers to any action that results in a written document that results from an interested party to promote a position that is being taken by USAID on a particular natural resource management issue.</p> <p>“Targeted USAID/CAR natural resource management issues” refers to the policy positions that are being demonstrated or advocated by USAID under SO 1.6.</p>		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base)2000		0
		2001	0	
		2002	1	
		2003	2	
		2004	2	
		2005	3	
		(Final) 2005	3	
Comments:				
<p>It may be difficult to completely capture all different types of possible activities in which Central Asian citizens and NGOs can participate, even within target areas. As such, the Mission is assuming that data collected will be a subset of the total number people who are advocating the policies being demonstrated.</p> <p>The Mission’s contractor, together with the implementing partner, will develop a list of possible activities commonly associated with public and NGO involvement for which they want to collect data. In this way the subset is more accurately defined and the limitations are captured, thereby increasing the transparency of the indicator.</p>				

## **R4 Part II: Results Review by SO**

**Country/Organization:** Tajikistan – USAID/CAR

### **Training and Exchanges**

Training and exchanges are fundamental to success, as participants are strategically selected to support and complement USAID's broader portfolio and objectives. It has enabled participants to positively influence practices in Tajikistan by exposing them to international practices through in-country, third country and U.S.- based training.

Approximately 3,000 Tajiks participate in USAID training programs each year. Of this total, USAID trained over 1,800 decision-makers, professionals and active citizens through its Global Training for Development project in FY 2000. The majority of training for FY2000 directly supported three of the mission's strategic objectives: SO 1.3, an improved environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises, SO 2.1, strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions; and SO 2.3, more effective, responsive and accountable local governance.

After returning from training, some of the participants founded a new NGO to serve the needs of rural NGO leaders, university students, and others who desire to develop their skills in leadership, NGO development, conflict resolution, civic and tolerance education. Participants from another training activity, together with the University of Nebraska at Omaha, are training a cadre of trainers to promote collaborative problem-solving practices at the local government level. They also provide conflict resolution courses for the general public and publish a number of articles in the newspapers about the center.

After receiving training in the U.S., two participants created a new course on gender and culture at the Tajik-Russian Slavonic University in academic year 2000. They designed a manual to enhance student awareness of the role of women in society and to enable students to analyze social problems from a gender studies perspective. The manual and course introduce gender research and education, family planning and reproductive rights, gender statistics and methods of gender analysis.

A three-week SME development program in Israel provided methods and techniques to better enable decision-makers in local and national governments, as well as in businesses and banks, to appropriately allocate their financial and human resources. In turn, this stimulated local entrepreneurs to invest in and manage new businesses and industries and to compete in national markets. The ultimate goal is to transform each of the Central Asian Republics into a market- and consumer-driven economy responsive to the needs of citizens.

In primary health care, the Tajik Ministry of Health, with the assistance of the Family Training Center in Dushanbe, organized new family medicine centers in four oblasts to introduce family practices at the oblast level. This happened after family medicine training in Kyrgyzstan.

## **Environmental Impact Annex for FY 2003 R4**

USAID/CAR has made good progress this past fiscal year in complying with all USAID environmental regulations. It is anticipated that all of the Mission's activities will be in full compliance during the present fiscal year.

With assistance and guidance from the E&E Bureau, USAID/CAR prepared a Mission Order (074) addressing how to ensure environmental compliance of the CAR program. The Mission Order places primary responsibility for achieving environmental compliance with the Strategic Objective teams. The Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) recently prepared a thorough training program on USAID's environmental compliance requirements and procedures, including practical manuals designed to be used by non-specialists on SO Teams. The BEO conducted an environmental compliance training course for the Mission staff in Almaty in May of 2000. Consistent with Mission Order 074, the audience for this training was the Mission Environmental Officer and leaders and project managers of SO Teams.

Following the May training program, Initial Environment Examinations were conducted for each of the new Strategic Objectives of the Mission. Most USAID/CAR activities developed under the new strategy and its component SOs fall under the classification of Categorical Exclusion. Nevertheless, there are subactivities under SO 1.6 for which further assessment will be necessary.

As of the time of this R4 submission, compliance status of each SO is as follows:

- SO 1.2-Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration: Fully compliant, Categorical Exclusion.
- SO 1.3-Improved environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises: Fully compliant, Negative Determination.
- SO 1.6-Improved management of critical natural resources, including energy: In process for a categorical exclusion and negative determination with assessments.
- SO 2.1-Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions: In process for a categorical exclusion.
- SO 2.3-More effective, responsive and accountable local government: In process for a categorical exclusion.
- SO 3.2-Increased access to quality primary health care for select populations: In process for a categorical exclusion.

USAID/CAR also conducted a region-wide biodiversity assessment beginning in late March of 2000. This assessment fulfilled the Mission's obligation to ensure that its "development strategy statement or other country plan...shall include an analysis of: (1) the actions necessary in that country to conserve biological diversity, and (2) the extent to which the actions proposed for support by the Agency meet the need thus identified (FAA, Sec. 119(d))." The assessment report is being reviewed by USAID/W in the E&E Bureau and is in the final stages of editing. Once completed, the Mission will also be fully compliant in this USAID environmental regulation.

## **Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex**

### **Part I.**

#### **SO 1.2 Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration**

- IR1.2.1 Improved Tax Code and implementation of the Code
- IR1.2.2 Improved budget development and execution
- IR1.2.3 Improved inter-governmental finance

#### **SO 1.3 Improved environment for the growth of small-medium enterprises**

- IR 1.3.1 Increased opportunities to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills
- IR 1.3.2 Responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets
- IR 1.3.3 Increased implementation of regulations and laws

#### **SO 1.6 Improved management of critical natural resources, including energy**

- IR 1.6.1 Increased management capacity in natural resource sector
- IR 1.6.2 Improved policy and regulatory framework
- IR 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resource management
- IR 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resource management policies

#### **SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions**

- IR 2.1.1 Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations
- IR 2.1.2 Increased availability of information on civic rights & domestic public issues
- IR 2.1.3 Enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance

#### **SO 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance**

- IR 2.3.1 Introduction of democratic practices
- IR 2.3.2 Increased local government capacity
- IR 2.3.3 Increased local government authority

#### **SO 3.2 Increased utilization of quality primary health care for select populations**

- IR 3.2.1 Select populations better informed
- IR 3.2.2 Improved quality of care including infectious disease and maternal and child health
- IR 3.2.3 Improved use of resources
- IR 3.2.4 Improve legislation & policy framework